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Week ended October 5, 1907. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 30	Katie.....	Mobile.....	24	0	0	0
Oct. 3	Rosina.....	New Orleans.....	33	0	0	0

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in India and Bengal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, September 19:

During the week ended September 7 there were 13 deaths from cholera, 6 from plague, and 2 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal and India during the week ended August 31 there were 114 cases and 74 deaths from plague, and 6,953 cases and 4,627 deaths from plague, respectively.

Organization of service for plague inoculation—Plague and general health conditions in India.

The following are received from Consul-General Michael, under dates of September 5 and 12:

The government of the United Provinces has issued an important resolution regarding plague precautions. It states that it is desirable to afford all facilities for those wishing to be inoculated. The sanction of the government of India has been obtained for the reorganization of a special service to carry on the work of inoculation when plague reappears. The service will be controlled by Maj. J. Chator White and Capt. R. F. Baird, of the I. M. S., as chief and assistant plague officers, respectively, assisted by a staff of inoculating officers, composed of an assistant surgeon in charge of dispensaries, special health officers on plague duty, assistant health officers in the municipalities, women doctors for work in zenanas, and a peripatetic staff of temporary assistant surgeons for village work.

The chief plague officer is now holding a class in Lucknow, at which the special and assistant health officers are being instructed in inoculation. All other officers will be instructed by the civil surgeons.

September 12. The plague deaths which occurred during the last days of August and the first days of September throughout India increased by 936 over the previous week, the total being 4,627. The increase was due to the large mortality in Bombay, where 3,241 deaths occurred, against 2,515 in the previous week. Anxiety is being caused in Bombay by the knowledge gained by the health department that the percentage of plague-infected rats that infest Bombay is increasing much earlier in the season than usual. The health department is making strenuous efforts to obtain the cooperation of the people in the rat-killing campaign, in which thousands of baits with poison are laid down daily.

Plague in Burma during August.—An official note says there was a decrease of plague in Burma during the month of August, the figures showing 551 cases and 499 deaths, as compared with 721 cases and 662 deaths in July. The decrease was most marked in Rangoon, where there were 128 deaths, as compared with 268 in July. A decrease also occurred in Bassein, Myaungmya, Henzada, and Amherst districts. In Thawawaddy, Maubin, Toungoo, and Thaton districts plague remained almost stationary. In Lower Burma the only large increase occurred in the Pegu district, where figures rose from 20 cases and 19 deaths in July to 55 cases and 53 deaths in August. Exclusive of Rangoon, plague again occurred in 11 districts in Lower Burma during the month.

The issue of plague prophylactic.—Rules for the issue of plague prophylactic from the Bombay bacteriological laboratory have been approved and published by the government. It is laid down that applications from practitioners who have already been once supplied on the recommendation of civil or medical authorities will be complied with at once. Applications from medical practitioners who have not been supplied must be sent through the chief civil or medical officer of the place where they reside. In the event of the application being supported it will be complied with. Subsequent applications may be submitted direct to the laboratory. Applications from firms of chemists or from private individuals can not be accepted, but the resident physician of a firm of chemists will be treated as a medical practitioner on the distinct understanding that the prophylactic be used by him alone. Concerning places outside of India, persons not in the service of the British-India government will not be supplied unless the application is supported by the British consul.

Vital statistics of Calcutta.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended August 31, 1907, was 459, against 425 and 405 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 68. There were 28 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 27 in the two preceding weeks. The number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There were 3 deaths from plague, against 7 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from smallpox during the week, against none in the previous week. The general death rate of the week was 28 per mille per annum, against 24.5, the mean of the last five years.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Cholera in Yokohama—Cholera abating in the southern kens.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports September 25:

Week ended September 21. Bills of health issued to 5 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 523 crew and 795 passengers. The steamship *Sikh*, hence to New York via oriental ports, and the *Yawata Maru*, hence for Australia via Manila were fumigated with sulphur dioxide for the purpose of destroying vermin.

Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the authorities cholera has appeared here. On the 23d instant there were 2 cases, each in a sendo (boatman) upon cargo sampans in the harbor, and yesterday